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Refer to Col. K. D. Taylor, D. Keogh, Esq., Chicago; H. Von Phul, Esq., St. Louis. apl4-1m-s93

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
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CHICAGO, ILL.
☞ Agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder. mh6-6m-s10

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Sweeps River Starch Company.) They manufacture all kinds of pure Corn Starch and Gloss. Orders addressed to M. NELSON, post office box 2460, will receive prompt attention. oct 1915

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT
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apl7 1956

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Corner of South Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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mh28 '59 ly Agents for the West.

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231 South Water St., Chicago,
Offer for sale
200 bbls Extra Clear Pork, 175 bbls Clear Pork,
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WITHOUT LELAND. [mh16-d435-1y] C. H. S. MIXER.

Ocean Steamers.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's New York and Galway Line.—The next departure from New York will be the Steamship
PACIFIC
Captain Wauchope, to sail from New York, on Thursday, the 14th of April, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive Her Royal Mail. Prices of Passage—First Cabin, $80; Second, $60; Third $30; including five tickets to all the principal cities on railroads routes to Great Britain. The Company provide plate, knife, fork, etc., and bedding. For freight or passage inquire of the American Express Company, 61 Broadway, and 9 Broadway, and at the other several local offices in the interior. Passage in the third-class can be secured at any of the above offices or by letter addressed to any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain or Ireland. ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
JAS. C. FARGO, Office of the American Express Co.,
No. 29 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
New York, Nov. 12, 1858. [n6-1y]

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The Steamships
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Form a Regular Line,
Sailing with great regularity from each port. These Steamers are staunch and strong, and their accommodations for Passengers, and Freight of all kinds is taken at low rates. Through Bills of Lading in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and goods are forwarded with dispatch.
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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859. NUMBER 245.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

The Times Outdoes Itself.

Massachusetts has recently enacted a law providing that naturalized citizens shall not be allowed to vote until they shall have been in this country twenty-one years. But negroes may vote; negroes form the stock in trade of the Republican party, and they are admitted to political privileges in preference to the free white laborers and mechanics of foreign birth. It has not been one year since Illinois was canvassed from one end to the other by a Republican chieftain clamorous for the social and political equality of the negro race. But we did not intend to say anything about politics.—*Times of yesterday.*

Until the *Times* can make a nearer approach to the truth than in the paragraph above, its intentions not to "say anything about politics" might for the betterment of its own reputation, be carried out. It is not true that Massachusetts has passed a law like that of which the *Times* speaks. It is not true "negroes form the stock in trade of the Republican party." It is not true that Illinois has ever been canvassed by a "Republican chieftain clamorous for the social and political equality of the negro race." Three such outrages of the truth, in a single paragraph, are unusual for the *Times*, even, which has a chronic forgetfulness of that not least important of the ten commandments,—"Thou shalt not bear false witness." etc.

"The Court House Square."

"Abundance of men can be found who would be glad to take the contract at a very low figure."—*Press and Tribune, 14th.*

No doubt of it, gentlemen Editors—not the least! But by such process can you estimate the number of years that would intervene before Court House square would be clothed with respectability? These cheap contractors are a nuisance—they are to be avoided. Does the city want a group—and such a group! and grouping!—of bare poles to relieve the barrens of the Garden City?—let the people, then, look at Dearborn Park. Have we any data in this improvement? upon which we can arrive at the precise time when our public parks will become "Sylvan retreats," pleasant promenades? With what a hideous grin and grinding of teeth, and throwing out of taste tell his friend from abroad that *that* is Dearborn Park—"the finest park in the city!"

A salmon contractor may go into our streets today and buy up loads of maples, elms, etc., large, fine trees, without roots, that may be arranged in the Court House Square geometrically, and thus fill his contract. So he may purchase plenty of evergreens at different points in our city, that look green, but which are fourfifths dead to-day. But will that be the cheapest and surest way of surrounding that really fine building worthily? No, sirs; it is your correspondent's opinion, humbly expressed, that it will be cheaper to employ some horticulturist, whose reputation as such will be involved, to select the best trees he can find—not in our streets—in some of our reliable nurseries, plant them and take care of them, until the fact that they will grow and become beautiful and useful is established beyond a peradventure. If it is deemed proper that the larger trees shall be taken from the forest, there is the greater necessity that the operation be conducted by a man of experience. He should be paid only for what he may accomplish, successfully, and then well paid. His responsibility should at once cease with the planting. Much depends upon subsequent care, and if the city can afford to do anything, it can afford to do it well. If it is not well done, it is worse and more disgraceful than doing nothing. Respectfully, BRAGDON.

Chicago, April 14, 1859.

REMARKS.—If our correspondent supposes for a moment that we would not have the ornamenting of the Court House Square tastefully and elegantly arranged and ornamented—well done in every respect—he entirely mistook the intention of our article. All this can be accomplished "at a very low figure." If the Board of Supervisors advertise for proposals, we doubt not our friends Lewis, of the Sheffield Nursery, Dr. Egan, Dr. Kennicott, the ever-genial "Old Doctor" will be on hand to do the work "cheaply" and well—in a manner by which we would have no difficulty to "estimate how long it would take to clothe—Court House Square with respectability." Whoever takes the contract, the trees should in every case be warranted for two years, at least.

As that our correspondent says in relation to the worthless character of the trees usually hawked about the streets, is true to the letter. Of the evergreens, not one in a hundred will grow. The only sure way to secure the growth of thrifty shrubs and trees is to go to the nursery and make the proprietor himself responsible for their safety in transplanting.

The sneer at Dearborn Park is partly just. A larger variety of trees should have been planted, and the workmen should certainly have been required to set them "perpendicular." As to the trees being "bare poles," the practice of the best arboriculturists of the country requires a forest tree, when transplanted, to be cut down to a "bare pole," as it will be more sure to grow, will make a more regular and beautiful head, and grow more rapidly than if the old top had not been entirely removed. Let a suitable number of evergreens be planted in Dearborn Park, let all the trees be carefully "mulched" as the warm weather comes on—in short, let the city and country treat their grounds as our friend Dr. Egan treats his, and Chicago, ere ten years, bare passed, will deserve the name of ton "Garden City."

Home for the Friendless.

Sixteen hundred dollars of the ten thousand dollars building fund yet remains to be raised; and how to make up the deficiency, the Board of Managers are in doubt. Mr. Burr's grant of a most desirable site for the Home is conditioned upon a subscription for a building worth at least ten thousand dollars, so that no title can be obtained and no measures adopted for the erection of the building until this deficiency is made up. Many gentlemen have said, as they themselves declare, a willing to subscribe very liberally, are asking time to *consider* how much they ought to give, and all action must be suspended till these considerations end in something.

As a last resort the Board have directed their Secretary to open a *dollar subscription book* for the thousand who, unable to give more, are unwilling to see the good work stock to shame in the Home. Accordingly such a book is opened at No. 53 Washington street, and everybody is invited to call. Besides, the Secretary is directed to extend an invitation to the eighty-three Sabbath Schools of the city to make a contribution to this fund, on the last Sabbath of this month, and will set a liberal contribution from these eight thousand Sabbath School children as much bless those who give, as the little loaves and fishes blessed of old.

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1859.

Present—Messrs. Haven, Foster, Brooks, Taft, Adams, Bass, Ward, Carpenter, Porter, and Burr.

Absent—Messrs. Moseley, Hayes, Higginson, Baumann, and Hoard.

On motion of Mr. Taft, voted to omit reading the minutes of the last meeting.

On motion of Mr. Ward, it was voted that the first school building erected this year be located in the 9th ward.

On motion of Dr. Foster, voted that the Newberry School building be taken as the model for the new house to be erected, and that plans and specifications of that house be adopted in the erection of this.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, it was voted that the President and Messrs. Ward, Taft and Carpenter be a Committee to advertise for proposals to construct the new school building, and that the bids be opened in the presence of this Committee, and the Committee on Schools of the Common Council be requested to be present.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the same Committee were authorized to decide upon the lots to be purchased for the accommodation of the new house, and to take all necessary measures to comply with the recent order of the Common Council in relation to the erection of a new school building.

On motion of Mr. Bass, Ray's Higher Arithmetic and Ray's Algebra were adopted as textbooks in the High School, in place of Greenleaf's Arithmetic and Greenleaf's Algebra.

The Committee appointed to revise the Rules of the Board of Education, presented a report, and, on motion of Mr. Carpenter, the Rules, as amended, were adopted. It was then voted, that two thousand copies be printed.

The resignation of Miss Fannie Brown was received and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Dore, Messrs. Porter, Taft and Adams were appointed a Committee to attend to furnishing the new rooms of the Board, with power to act. W. H. WELLS, Sec'y.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.—The annual Convention of Delegates from the various Typographical Unions in the United States, to assemble in this city on the first Monday in May. The occasion will no doubt be one of interest. Prominent among the festivities will be a grand banquet at the Revere House, at which all the prominent personages who are now or have been connected with the printing business will be present. Letters of the election of delegates have already been received from New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Rockford, Ala., Dubuque, and other places, and if is believed every large city in the Union, including San Francisco, will be represented.—*Boston Atlas and Bee.*

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty—The Belly Rebellion—Return of the American Minister.

By the arrival of the Star of the West at New York, we have important news from Nicaragua.

The government had offered to give up the steamers which they had lately took possession of, belonging to the Jo. White Company, but the offer was declined. The agent at Graytown indulges in strange notions as to what the American Government is going to do in the way of compensating the company. The Catharine Marie, one of the boats seized, was still lying at Castillo Rapids in a sinking condition. All the hands on board the boats had left and gone home except an engineer, whom the government had employed to run the boats. The men had taken passage on board the schooner Monterey, which was to leave Greytown on the 4th for New York.

The second *coureo* of French engineers, mechanics, laborers, &c., sent out by the Nicaragua Canal Company, arrived at Greytown on the 30th, in the steamer Dee.

Some of the most distinguished engineers, and others belonging to the French Government, have been placed at the disposition of M. Belly and M. Elle de Beaumont for the use of the enterprise.

The first *coureo* was conducted by M. Belly in person. The party consisted of sixteen engineers, ten laborers, and four females. They immediately commenced making preliminary surveys of the country, with a view of establishing telegraph communication between the two oceans.

Both convoys that have arrived appear to have abundance of financial means at their disposition, besides bringing immense quantities of agricultural and engineering implements of the most valuable description. Besides, every one of the party comes well supplied with arms and ammunition.

Forty-five berths have been secured from Southampton to Greytown in the next four steamers, for the use of parties attached to the enterprise.

The capital stock of the company is one hundred and fifty millions of francs, with the right of increasing it to three hundred millions.

Mr. Belly states that the whole of the capital stock has been subscribed and 140 francs on each share paid in, for shares are 500 francs each. The estimated cost of the canal is sixteen millions of pounds sterling or $80,000,000. The Co. probably consists of a President and twelve directors—eight French, four English and one American. R. Felix Belly, Director General.

Such is the Belly news by the Star of the West.

The Cass-Yrisarri treaty with modifications was ratified by the Constituent Assembly of Nicaragua on the 21st ultimo. It similar to treaty between Nicaragua and Sardinia was signed and ratified at the same time.

The Panama *Star and Herald* states that a report had reached Realjo that the Cass-Yrisarri treaty was about being ratified, with some modifications, to which General Lamar had given his assent.

It is also reported that General Lamar is coming down on the Columbus, on his return to the United States.

Cuban Insurrection.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The cry of the Fillibuster organ is that a revolution for Cuba before this time broken out in Cuba, and that we may by the next steamer from Havana, expect to hear exciting news. It is said that an expedition left this country some time ago, designed to "plant the gem of the gulf from the crown of the old Spanish wolf." The *Courier des Etats Unis*, the Creole German publication, is the ultimate Bulletin which first gave birth in forming the country that it knew all about an expedition against Cuba. Various rumors have been afloat in the various quarters, all tending to show that something was in the wind. We have been told that ten thousand men were to land in the blessed Island, and that an insurrection was at once to break forth. The following is a copy of the translation of a Spanish dispatch received in Memphis on Friday, which the *Avalanche* supposes was not intended for publication, but, since it has been furnished, it is given for what it is worth.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 9, 1859.

GEN. N. S. NEVAR.—SIR: Ten thousand American emigrants are respectfully invited to be in Cuba by the first day of June; to each of whom the Cuban Junta will pay, on the arrival of each emigrant at the port of Havana, *forty pesos* Cuba, five hundred dollars in gold, or one hundred acres of land in the Island of Cuba.

By order of and under the seal of the
CUBAN JUNTA.

Now if Mr. Buchanan had that thirty millions of dollars, how smoothly things would be working, to be sure. The danger of producing too great an insurrectionary feeling is overlooked itself. An insurrection of the white folks may cause the blacks to follow their example. The negroes are eminently imitators, and they may copy the brilliant example set before them, and perhaps extend in reality the area of freedom. If it is a hazardous business to kindle a fire in a powder magazine, we should say it might be regarded unsafe to start an insurrection in the Island of Cuba. A standing army of twenty thousand men are now considered necessary to preserve law and order. The vast multitudes of negroes once fairly in commotion, and the inevitable end would be the Africanization of the Island and the annihilation of its commerce. The most fertile and opulent Island in the tropics would present to the world one wide scene of desolation drenched with blood and scorched by fire. The enterprising gentlemen now so anxious for the annexation of Cuba, would probably in that case offer objections to the consummation of the enterprise of which they are now such ardent advocates.

The probability however is, that adventurers from this country will not have time after their feet are upon the soil of the "ever faithful island," to even raise a smoke before they will be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves." There is no reason to believe that the spirit of revolt is ever rife in the island that an explosion of great volume is likely to follow the landing of a few ragged ruffians raked from among the idlers of our cities, who propose to extend the area of freedom in the peculiar manner so forcibly recommended by Senator Brown, of Mississippi, at Tammany Hall.

A Riot Threatened.

[From the Janesville, Wis., Gazette.]

We have stated the fact that a large company of raftsmen had collected at Portage City, and threatened to destroy the dam across the river at that place, because it so obstructed the navigation that rafts could not pass in safety over it. The Portage City *Record* says that the following dispatch was received by the Sheriff of the county:

KILBOURN CITY, April 11—3 A. M.
To the Sheriff of Columbia County (in haste):
The posse and quiet of our town is about to be disturbed by a riotous band of raftsmen, who are about to be reinforced by 300 more, and are about to take possession of our boats, and threaten the lives of our citizens. Your immediate presence is desired. Come by quickest route—hand-car is quickest.

[Signed]—D. B. Kuney, J. J. Brown, H. Foote, W. G. Gardiner, S. Knowles, W. B. Wait, J. Tanner, A. Holly.

At the last reports no disturbance had taken place. The citizens of Kilbourn City were working upon the chute in the dam, in the belief that it can be fixed so as to allow the safe passage of the rafts, or if that cannot be done, are willing to remove some of the top work of the dam, and then fix the chute at leisure. The *Mirror* says:

But there are a number of other lumbermen here, some of whom, we understand, say they think it cannot be fixed; and we hear it reported that part of them declare they will destroy our dam at all hazards. But we think this report cannot be true; for we cannot believe that lumbermen who have dams of their own would advise any such course. But it is true that they have been collecting powder, and making some preparations with it; but with what intentions we do not know at the time of writing."

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 9, 1859.

Count Sartiges recently submitted to our Government the project of an arrangement proposed between France and England for verifying the nationality of merchant vessels suspected of sailing under false colors, France being indisposed to adopt it without a previous agreement with the United States. Mr. Cass replied, reiterating the principles asserted during the search controversy last summer, and expressed his readiness for a settlement on that basis, which holds the party making a forcible visit or search responsible for the consequences. No answer has yet been received from M. Sartiges, but it is supposed that Mr. Cass's conditions may prevent any arrangement, as France cannot accept inferior terms to ours after this reference.

The name of the *Washington Union* has been changed to *The Constitution*. The editor says that hereafter it will be a "newspaper," and in execution of his plan writes a leader in favor of the war with Mexico—not the next war, but the last one. His second effort will probably be in support of the American Revolution.

The first number of *The Constitution* to-day is regarded as a fizzle. Mr. Bowman cannot be elected printer to the Senate.

The Spanish Minister has not gone to New York to look after filibusters or secret Spanish agents as alleged, but for social relaxation exclusively.

Mr. Grosebeck's friends regard the suggestion of the Patent Office for him, as an indignity. During the Lecompton struggle, the President frequently invited him to the White House, and finally conquered its prejudices. It was then understood that if a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court, he would be appointed.

Jefferson's Birthday.

The Republicans of Washington City and vicinity celebrated Jefferson's birthday with great spirit on Wednesday. Francis P. Blair presided and Daniel R. Goodloe delivered the oration. The hand writing on the wall begins to be discernible through the mists which too long enveloped the Capital.

☞ The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the month of March were $410,000, being a decrease of $80,000 compared with the same month last year. The Semi-Annual dividend of 2 per cent was declared by the Board of Directors.

THE CITY.

POLICE COURT.—In yesterday's Police Court a baker's dozen small cases were disposed of.

☞ The Audubon Club have, within the week, received several fine specimens, ornithological and lethiological.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—As possessing a general interest for the many friends of this noble charity, we give entire the Act of our late State Legislature incorporating the same.

A STRONG BAND.—The best musicians of the Great Western and of the Light Guard Bands, have organized themselves into a new band, called "The Light Guard Band."

HELD TO BAIL.—The young man, Caldecott, whose case we referred to in detail a day or two since, was yesterday fully committed for trial for the robbery of his employer, N. M. Larraway, No. 139 Lake street.

☞ The weather yesterday was a wretched winter's day, a miserable affair ninety days over due, with a small sprinkling of snow, a harsh cold prairie wind and such a meterological state of affairs last night as must have been death to precocious buds.

HERALDIC INTELLIGENCE.—"So those are the *armorial* bearings of the city," said Sniggers to us yesterday, pointing to two brace of policemen with a drunken chap in tow, bound for the Armory. Little Sniggers blushed violently as he said it, buttoned up his coat, and ran round the corner.

OUR MUSICAL FEELERS.—CONTINUED OF NO. 20.—"Rovers, Rulers of the Sea," from the pen of Satanella; and the following popular songs: "'Tis Sweet to Think," "Evening Song," and "Green Grow the Rushes Oh!" For sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who have always a supply of Staunton's Chess Player's Handbook.

VITONIAN.—Good eaters in Chicago are very largely *Vitonian* in sentiment, so much so that Wm. H. Vinton has just fitted up and elegantly furnished one of the best and most complete restaurants in the whole Western country. It adjoins Larmon Block on Clark street, opposite the Court House, and will be opened in a day or two.

THE GRAND JURY'S PERSISTENCY.—In the publication of the presentment of the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court, given in yesterday's issue, the types cut some provokingly strange freaks. We have not yet reached that stage of public morals when "*manslaughter* cases, of a trivial nature" would be other than a strange expression, while "*manifold* cases," &c., sounds better.

HOUSE THIEVES ABOUND.—On Tuesday night Daniel Camerga, residing at Northfield, in this county, lost a valuable pair of horses, stolen from his farm. The next morning Mr. Cameron went in quest of them and found one of them near the AUX PLAINES River—the other missing. It is supposed that the thief, like him of well-known lyric memory,

"Came to the river,
And he saw the horses there,"

and had to leave his stolen "hoss," much to Mr. Cameron's advantage.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the superintendents, teachers and friends of Sunday Schools, at the lecture room of the Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Tuesday evening, April 19th, at half-past seven o'clock. All who are interested in the progress of Sunday Schools and their early surroundings are requested to be present. Pastors will please give notice of this meeting, in their respective churches, on the Sabbath.

ANCIENT HISTORY ILLUSTRATED.—Our citizens are soon to have an opportunity to see a magnificent series of oil paintings on exhibition at Metropolitan Hall, commencing on Tuesday evening the third of May. These paintings embrace a period of history from the dawn of creation to the time of Christ; delineating with a astonishing vividness and force, some of the most marked events of the olden time. They are well calculated to awaken and arouse the imagination, carrying the mind back to the days when the earth was in its infancy.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Wm. Yagge, on trial yesterday for larceny, was acquitted.

Jefferson Rumsey *alias* Wm. Adams, colored, was tried and convicted of chicken stealing—value of the fowls $4.50. Two roosters more, at present market rates, would have sent Mr. Rumsey-Adams to Alton.

Mary Young was tried on a charge of larceny and acquitted.

Julia Ann White was acquitted on a charge of larceny.

Mrs. Catharine Butler was on trial last evening for shop-lifting.

ICE.—Yesterday was a good day to write about ice. The Ice Kings, Joy & Frisbie, have commenced a very busy season. Points to the southward of us, New Albany, Louisville, &c., that have ordinarily secured enough from the ice crop for summer use, are already represented by buyers in this city, and on a thousand tons are immediately to be shipped to each of the two cities named, by Messrs. J. & F. We learn in addition that Louisville parties have already made arrangements for the coming winter for their share of the ice harvest to be shipped direct from Crystal Lake to their city by Messrs. Joy & Frisbie, which will be putting all uncertainty entirely out of the question. It is fortunate that the immense crop secured by this Chicago firm, enables them them thus to attend to orders from abroad, the while their ice-houses are too ample and too well filled to allow the belief that their supply will not be proof against demands both from abroad and at home.

EDITORS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE:—*Chicago, April 15, 1859.*—In the daily *Democrat* of this date I notice an article regarding the arrest of Mr. Stiles, for an alleged fraud, perpetrated some months ago, and my name is mentioned amongst others as directors in a new company of which he is President. Allow me to say that Mr. Stiles called on me in March last and showed me a list of names of well known citizens, who proposed to become organized under the general incorporation law of this State, to carry on a general forwarding and commission business, and requested me to subscribe for a very small amount of the stock, which I did, thinking the names of the proposed stockholders were a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness and good faith of the organization, and never having seen anything wrong in the conduct of Mr. Stiles, I trust that you have known me long enough to believe that had I known any fraudulent transactions on the part of any parties connected with the concern, my name would not have appeared in it for a moment.

I have never seen any of the circulars alluded to in the *Democrat* article and never knew of their being any stock certificates in existence.

Yours most respectfully,
A. J. EVANS.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE JONES SCHOOL.—We spent a very pleasant afternoon, yesterday, listening to the exhibition at the Jones School, corner of Clark and Harrison streets. The reading of some of the young ladies was admirable, in pronunciation, intonation and emphasis, giving the sentiments of the different authors with great clearness and beauty. The declamations of the masters were generally correct, and there was an air of good sense and good culture, sparkling occasionally with wit and quiet humor, in all that was done, that speaks well both for teachers and pupils. We were glad to see a large number of parents present. It shows that the interest in our public schools is increasing. A very few visits will make them the pride of all our citizens. Their influences upon the prosperity and welfare of the city cannot be over estimated. Let these schools continue for a quarter of a century to train up our children—the children alike of the rich and the poor—to habits of order and obedience to law; let them infuse into their minds a love for intelligence, liberty and the principles of virtue, and the anathemas of ghostly superstition and hoary-headed bigotry will be buried at them in vain.

At the close of the exercises, short and appropriate addresses were made by Luther Haven, Esq., President of the Board of Education, Chas. Walker, Esq., Mr. Bross, and J. C. Dore, Esq.

ELECTION.—The following are the officers and managers chosen at a meeting of the "Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the city of Chicago:"

President—Robert H. Foss.
Vice President—M. Ryerson.
Secretary—Elphalet Wood.
Treasurer—Richard Mason.
Executive Committee—H. E. Hosmer, S. N. Wilcox, H. Woodworth, E. Wood, N. Ludington, H. K. Elkins, Charles Mears, E. Eldredg, Henry Howland, Wirt Dexter, Francis H. Hannah John S. Reed.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in the City of Chicago, during the month of March, 1859, were one hundred and thirty-two, as follows:

North Division	39
South Division	55
West Division	38
Total	132

The mortality for March in a series of years past is as follows:

1854	80
1855	133
1856	97
1857	124
1858	130
1859	132

A CARD.—In consequence of a very general request, I shall have the pleasure of producing Haydn's sublime and sacred work, "The Creation," on Sunday evening, April 17th, at Mechanics' Institute Hall. In addition to the members of my troupe, an orchestra has been engaged, and many distinguished amateurs of Chicago have kindly offered their services in the choruses. Under these circumstances, I trust the rendition of this beautiful Oratorio will be worthy the patronage of the citizens of Chicago. H. C. COOPER.

☞ Range of the thermometer for the week as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmacutist, No. 80 West Randolph street, corner of Canal.

Date.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Saturday, April 9	37	54	39
Sunday, " 10	37	56	40
Monday, " 11	37	58	42
Tuesday, " 12	37	58	42
Wednesday "	37	58	42
Thursday, " 14	37	58	42
Friday, " 15	34	56	39

☞ We call the attention of our readers, and especially of those of the North Side, to the advertisement of Mr. F. G. Berteau, Principal of an excellent day and boarding school for young ladies.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—The New Court is now issuing writs returnable at its first session in May.

An Act to Incorporate the Chicago Home for the Friendless.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That Martha A. Wilson, Adaline L. Judd, Julia Dole, Julia A. Warner, Sarah M. Gibbs, Margaretta Vriaan, Jane C. Hoge, Margaret L. Gilman, Lavinia Morris, Emily S. Roy, Adaline C. Morgan, Maria Eccern, Minerva Botsford, Emma F. Haines, and their associates, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded and to do all such other acts as are usual in things or are or may become necessary for the furtherance and advancement of the purposes of said corporation fully and as completely as a natural person might or could do.

SEC. 2. The object and purposes of said corporation shall be the relieving, aiding and providing a home for friendless and indigent women and children.

SEC. 3. Any person may become an annual member of said corporation, who shall pay to the Treasurer thereof, the sum of one dollar annually, and any person may become a life member of said corporation who has paid, or shall at any one time pay to the Treasurer thereof, the sum of ten dollars or more.

SEC. 4. The business of this corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Board of Female Managers, not less than nine nor more than fifteen, to be determined by the members of said corporation, from time to time. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Managers, shall be elected annually by the members of said corporation, on the first Monday in each year, till of said officers shall hold their respective offices for one year and until their successors are elected. In case of any vacancy in either of said offices by death, resignation or other cause, the same shall be filled by the appointment to fill such vacancy until the next annual election. The regular annual meeting of the officers and managers of this corporation shall be on the first Monday in each year. The President and Secretary of this corporation shall be ex-officio President and Secretary of the Board of Managers, and shall be associated with said Board in matters of business pertaining to the corporation. They shall respectively call the meetings of said Board of Managers to constitute a quorum to do business. In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall preside as President, and in the absence of both, the managers may elect a President *pro tem.*, and in the absence of Secretary a Secretary *pro tem.*, shall be appointed.

SEC. 5. The said corporation may receive, take and hold either by gift, purchase, devise, bequest or otherwise any real or personal estate, for the use of and for the advancement of the purposes of said corporation, whether the same be granted, given, devised, bequeathed or conveyed directly to said corporation or to any of its officers for the use of said corporation, and all real and personal property held by or for the use of said corporation, occupied by it shall be exempt from taxation. No real estate to which said corporation shall acquire title shall be alienated or sold for a longer term than two years at one time, except by a majority vote of the managers at an annual meeting or at a special meeting to be called for that purpose to be specified in the notice of said meeting.

SEC. 6. The Board of Managers may at any time appoint such subordinate officers, agents and committees as they may deem necessary, the more efficiently to carry out the objects of said corporation, and may make by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the election and government, of officers, agents and of said corporation, and to govern the admission of applicants to the "Home of the Friendless." Also for the government, discipline, and deportment of those that may be received as inmates, and for the conducting and managing the general business of said corporation.

SEC. 7. The Board of Managers of said corpor

Press & Tribune.
SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

NEW ENGLAND A UNIT.

Every member of Congress, and every Banner from the six New England States is a Republican. In the councils of the nation, New England is a unit. Every vote which the people have given will be in behalf of the cause of Freedom, and in opposition to the Slavocracy by which the Republic is ruled.

The testimony borne by New England in favor of the Republican cause should not be lightly considered. But what man may — reville Yankeedom as they will—New England is the home of Democracy on this Continent. The stars and stripes do not float over any other six States in which the blessings of political equality are so brought to every man's door as in New England. Nowhere do man, rich and poor, find justice so easy as in New England. Nowhere are life and property so safe; no where are taxes so light and government so equal and so just; nowhere is intelligence so widely diffused; nowhere are opinion and action more unrestricted; nowhere in all the world have Christianity and Democracy done so much for the human race as in New England. Plot her out to-day and the Republic would be set back an immeasurable distance on the scale of true civilization. She has a nasal twang; her sons carry economy to the brink of parsimony, and industry some times seems to be but a single remove from Slavery; she puts no fetters on the human intellect, hence her reformers sometimes run mad; her prejudices are often intense and hard to overcome, and her self-love never fails to appear; her religion sometimes approaches formalism and cant; and her philanthropy large and generous, is not unfrequently seen groping its way blindfolded, to *Boredom Ohio* when it might be employed at home. But in spite of these, New England is that portion of the Union, to which, when we would illustrate the blessings which Freedom may bestow, and the miracles which Christianity has wrought, we should most confidently point. New England is the nation's conscience, as the West is its heart. That the present unanimity of her States, at a time when the contest in the nation between the real Democracy, on the one hand, and Oligarchy on the other, involves, not a question of politics, merely, but one of Christian morals and Christian civilization, has no significance, no man can believe. It has a meaning which no Northern State outside of New England can afford to overlook. Those who have been and are yet ready to accept the Puritan and Democratic development, of which Massachusetts is the type, in matters of education, of morals, of social science and of political economy, as the nearest approachable standard of right, will not be slow to assist in making all the North the imitator of the noble example which New England has set.

REJECTION OF A DOUGLAS ORGAN.

The Madison (Wisconsin) *Argus*, chief organ of the Democracy of that State, and formerly an uncompromising Douglas journal, has whips around into the support of the Administration. To what particular fact this sudden change is owing, we are not able at this distance to determine; but if we may judge from the zeal with which it comes to the rescue of its new political associates, and the heartiness with which it denounces its former friends, the reason is at least satisfactory to its conductors. The *Argus* assumes that Mr. Douglas is responsible for all the reverses that have befallen the Democracy since 1856—that he has fatalistically broken down the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, as well as paved the way for a Republican triumph in the national contest of 1860. For the future the *Argus* avows its fixed purpose of standing by the ancient landmarks of the Democracy, and thinks it can never again be seduced into following off a new light from the true Democratic fold. Its first and greatest desire is the purification of the party in Wisconsin. In its opinion this is essential to success hereafter. It also holds that this object will be accomplished by thrusting the Douglasites, neck and heels, out of the party. They are the men, according to the *Argus*, who have steeped themselves in iniquity, whose pockets have been distended with corruption bonds, and who are the political Jonahs that are sinking the Democratic ship beneath the waves of popular odium. If they cannot be forced outside the Democratic organization, they must at least be content with fighting hereafter in the capacity of high privates; they must be degraded from their leadership. Says the *Argus*:

> "The thing is sure. *The loudmen and cormorants must stand aside. There is no room for them except a back seat in the rear.* They had better not set up as advisers—they must not set up as dictators. *As many of them as can possibly get back to the ranks will have to appear in the fashion of Democrats in good standing.* The investigating report is too formidable at present for any to be met. Questions of it are fatal."

This rule will sweep into obscurity nearly all the great lights of Democracy in Wisconsin. It consigns to "the back seat of the rear car" the Brestows, the Strongs, the Hales, the Sharpsteins, the McArthurs, the Sanfords, and nearly all the party leaders in the State, including the principle men on the State Central Committee. As these men have the organization in their hands, it is not likely they will willingly obey the order which degrades them from the command to the lowest position in the ranks. The fight promises to be an interesting one, and may rival, in its effects upon the two factions, the famous Kilkenny affair.

LOUISIANA.

There is rebellion in Louisiana against the author of the Plaquemine frauds. The Slavocracy of that State who have endured in their organization the practices which Mr. Slidell has been in the habit of playing upon the opposition, are up in arms against his domination. The cheating, ruffianism, and corruption which have kept down his political enemies have been extensively resorted to for the control of his political friends—so much so that they are goaded into rebellion, and where lately, as in Illinois, there was a compact and unscrupulous party, there are two factions arrayed in deadly hostility against each other. Slidell, the impersonation of all that's vile in the American political system, is as the friend of Mr. Buchanan, at the head of one; and Mr. Soule, the filibuster and the friend of Douglas, the champion of the other. The Soul, long smothered in the presence of an enemy that was strong enough to command respect, has broken out at last, all the more violently by reason of its late suppression; and at a meeting of the New Orleans Democracy, Mr. Soule gave vent to his passions, and in a harangue, remarkable for its bitterness, and we may say truthfulness also, laid his own, and the grievances of his friends before the party of his State. No Republican, however "Black," could have said in so many sentences as many just and proper things; because no Republican, no matter how well informed, is so well read up in the crimes of which the Democracy are guilty. His exposition of the conduct of Slidell and his friends is scathing, and no doubt just and well deserved; while the reply of one of Mr. Slidell's organs, the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, whereto Mr. Soule in return is handed over the coals, is no less bitter, and perhaps not a whit less severe. The war thus commenced will have but one end. One or the other of these leaders must go to the wall. Which that one will be, it is no Republican's case to inquire. If before the quarrel is over they will bury themselves in telling the truth which the country ought to know, the cause of decency and morality may gain much by the fight. Go it Soule! Pitch in Slidell!

THE NEWS CAME CHEAP.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* hears complaints among the planters of great damage to their seed cane by the wet weather during the winter. Many have rotted badly in the stubble, as well as plant cane. If the accounts are as bad as represented, it thinks we may look out for a very short crop this year, as it has heard planters put down half a crop as the highest figure that can possibly be reached.

THE old libel suit of Forrest against Wilkes is on trial again in New York, based on Wilkes's charge that Forrest got up factitious evidence to procure a divorce from his wife.

THE DRAMA AND ITS PRESENT STATE.

Why has the Drama sunk so low in this country? Why has this intellectual amusement, which Byron pronounced "the most delightful of all *honorable* modes of excitement," which, more effectually than all others, dissipates the tedium of daily cares, and removes from the pressure of the working-day world—which exhilarates the spirits with the grateful illusions of moral sympathy, and heals our small griefs in the tide of the greater woes of a Lear or an Othello—why has it become so degraded? The *fact*, we presume, no theatre-goer will dispute. If DAVID GARRICK, who "found the stage brick, and left it marble," was to appear among us at the rap of some spiritualist's wand, he would sigh to find that the institution which he helped to build up and to lapsing into barbarism. He would find that "the elevation of the Drama," to which his own energies, and those of a KEAN and KEMBLE, had been so ardently directed, was the last thing thought of by the generality of actors—that the words were the merest cant, employed to minister to the vanity of the artist, to hoist his name with humbug and fill his pockets with dollars. For SHAKESPEARE and the "legitimate," about which he is eternally blowing, Mr. GARRICK, the "great American tragedian," cares just as much as he does about the man in the moon—or would care no more but for the opportunity they afford of displaying the brawny thickness of his muscles, and the lustrous strength of his lungs.

The Drama in this country has suffered from three grand causes: The "starring" system; the production of spectacles; and the low taste and excessive good nature of the public. The starring system, to which managers cling with such desperate fascination, is not more destructive to themselves than to the stage. It first breaks down the stock companies, and then the stars themselves are broken down for want of support from the regular companies; and there ceases to be anything that can be called a permanent theatre. The leading performer grossly takes the lion's share of the proceeds of an evening's entertainment, and the wretched pittance which remains, after paying the rent and other expenses of the house, is divided among the sticks by which he is *not* supported, and the manager. The audience has thus the pleasure of seeing *one* character in a piece well personated—that is, supposing the "star" to be a real one, and not a mere fire-fly or "lightning bug" that is cried up for a star—while this doubtful pleasure is more than neutralized by the pain of seeing all the other parts mauled and mangled by merciless mountebanks, who

> "Mouth a speech as one mouths a bone"

And when SHAKESPEARE is the cause for mutilation have not the faintest conception of what they are mouthing. But then, oh ye Gods! what "stars"!—so named, as they generally seem to be, by the rule of *lucus a non*, because they do not shine, even with the feebles borrowed light, and emit hardly sufficient illumination upon the text of their author. Times was when, to win one of the great prizes of the Drama—to become "a star" in the dramatic firmament—demanded not only health, beauty, strength, grace, intelligence; a fine, brilliant, supple, broad-compass ed voice—one of those rare single voices which by their witchery excite and charm a multitude, and awaken "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears," by the simplest note or accent—but years on years of Herculean toil, the severest and most inflexible constraint and discipline, and a submission to the drudgery of ungrateful studies and exercises, which few had the courage to contemplate, and fewer still the energy to reduce to practice. But now we have "changed all that," and every third or fourth rate actor, who has "strutted and bellowed" a few years on the boards to the satisfaction of the groundlings—reproducing the worn out tricks and stereotyped conventionalities, the hackneyed tones and anticipated gestures of the stage, without one flash of genius or original conception—now deems himself amply qualified to kill a DESDEMONA, to madden an ISABELLA, or to wring with anguish the confiding heart of a Mrs. BEVERLY.

It is the public—the over-indulgent and easily humbugged public—which is chiefly responsible for this state of things. In modern days audiences go to the theatre just as they would go to see a phantasmagoria, simply to be amused; and their applause conveys no verdict that can be acceptable to a man of intellect. It simply denotes that, for an hour or two, they have been kept in a certain state of excitement, and it is often inconsistent with itself. It matters not whether man or monkey,—two-legged beings or quadrupeds—elephants poised on their heads or dogs balancing on one leg, play upon the stage; in either case, the performances bring down the house in "thunders of applause." The jokes of the clown at the circus, the jests of the Ethiopian minstrels, the tricks of the juggler, and the performance of the actors, are all patronized for the self same reason—because they serve to beguile the hour. If they but ruffle the stagnant pool of thought, or banish ennui—if they lap one in momentary forgetfulness of the "carking cares" of life, or chest pain of its sting—no more is demanded.

Amusement being thus the sole motive of theatrical patronage, it is not strange that the more excitement people have the better—that he who peppers the highest, is the surest to please—and that hence the broadest farces, or melo-dramas of the dark-lantern and bludgeon school, crammed with "blood and thunder," please more than legitimate acting. It is for this reason that so many performers, whose appearances on the stage are hailed at first with intense calumnar enthusiasm—with jubilant bravos and bouquets that almost frighten the critic out of his judgment—disappear so swiftly into obscurity or contempt. It is no wonder that we have of so many "blazes of triumph" in these days, that turn out to be mere rushing rockets, when we consider that the persons who attend the theatre on the first night of a new play, take with them a far less amount of judgment than that to which they would subject a book, a painting, or a statue. Listen to the *unfathomable* laughter, the peals upon peals of sentiment that will be provoked by the most bumblest jokes spoken on the stage, and to the applause that will reward some bombastic sentiment, and tell us whether any parallel result would be obtained from the reader of a novel or a magazine tale? Self-improvement, intellectual or spiritual, is the very last thing thought of by the spectator. Whether any new secret of human nature has been unlocked—whether the subtle and complex motives of human action have been revealed with a master's hand—whether the persons or other ages have been resurrected, and made to live, breathe, and act again, so as to give a significant visibility to the past—are questions he never asks. It is enough that he has been amused, that he has enjoyed an hour or two which might have been spent in yawning, in listening to candle lectures, reading new novels by James, or other disagreeable modes of passing time.

It would be a great day for the stage, if the public would come to a determination to judge of theatrical productions and actors by some other standard than that of stage conventionality. The course of literature, it has been truly remarked, has accumulated a large *repertoire* of old dramas, from which an expression may be found for almost every position incident to humanity. Love, hatred, jealousy, ambition—all the passions—can be portrayed by a ready writer, and represented by the actor, without the slightest knowledge of human nature, merely by the possession of a store of stage expressions, by a knowledge of the spurious humanness exhibited only in the personations of actors, and confined within the theatre walls. With this spirit of convention, the audiences of our theatres are as much imbued as the dramatic writers, and, as either has well observed, when they sit before the footlights, "the rule of comparison by which they judge any transaction in life, or even any incident in a novel, is lost sight of. They will honor a hero for expressions which, anywhere but on the stage, would suggest the notion of a strait-jacket; and they will regard a rake, or an abigail as entitled to their esteem for a part recklessness, which, if figured in their own domicile, would earn nothing but a month's warning. The whole thing has declined, the acting drama has become little more than the expression of stage conventionality, and a thorough revolution of some sort is required. The conventional drama fits been dressed to the very dregs, and to have a new living dramatic literature, we must begin from a new beginning."

Weather Prognostics.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, named J. Boyal, of White Rock, Ill., furnishes that paper with the following weather prognostications. He professes to be able to foretell the weather during the winter. Changes have rotted badly in the stubble, as well as plant cane. If the accounts are as bad as represented, it thinks we may look out for a very short crop this year, as it has heard planters put down half a crop as the highest figure that can possibly be reached.

> The first of April will be wet, the last half fair, the third cold. If May will be wet, the balance fair, the first half of June will be fair, the last half changeable; July will begin and end with a few days of changeable weather, having the middle of the month wet; August will have a great deal of wet days; September will set in fair, but the latter part of the month will be wet; October, the first part fair, the last part changeable; November, like the previous month; December will be wet, and nothing worth mentioning for the following winter and spring.

A Long Series of Bold and Successful Operations—Arrest of the Forger.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 14th.

On the 20th of November last a man named R. S. Monroe sold a draft to W. L. P. Little, of Saginaw, for $600. The draft was drawn by the Bank of Galena, Ill., on the Market Bank of New York, and was duly honored in New York, and credited to Mr. Little. But our course of time is returned to Galena and was there duly paid by the New York correspondent of the Bank of Galena. On the 15th of December, Monroe negotiated another draft for the same amount, drawn by the same Bank on the Market Bank, to the Exchange Bank of Auburn, New York, where he formerly resided, and immediately disappeared, no one knew whither. This draft, like the previous one, went through the usual routine, was credited to the Exchange Bank by the New York Bank, and by the Bank of Galena to the Market Bank, without any suspicion on the part of any one through whose hands it had passed, that all was not right.

But in June, on the usual settlement of their balances between the Galena Bank and its correspondent, amounting to nearly $1,600. Of course they set themselves to work to find the responsible party to the fraud. The first

Medicines, &c.

YOU WILL FIND ALL

Patent Medicines

AT BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,

194 Lake Street.

THE GREAT WESTERN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PATENT

MEDICINE DEPOT.

☞ If you want a remedy for ... Cough, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S 194 Lake street.

☞ If you want a remedy to purify the Blood, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Fever and Ague remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake st.

☞ If you want a remedy for Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Hair Dye go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, go to B. S. & Co.'s, 194 Lake street.

☞ If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extractor, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ If you want some Tonic Bitters or Substitute Schnapps, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake street.

☞ For Dupont's, Clark's and Hazard's Powder, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake street.

☞ For Cough Candies or Valuable Lozenges, go to 194 Lake st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake st.

☞ For a Liver and Dyspepsia Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ For Vermifuge and Dysentery Remedy, go to 194 Lake, BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ For Strengthening Plasters of all kinds go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ For a Remedy for all Private Diseases, go to 194 Lake, BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ For Handkerchief Extracts, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

☞ For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters, they are the best manufactured, and will suit all who purchase, and will sell at low prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake st.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded Entirely from Gums,

Is one of the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now offered to the public.

These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, Preserves the Health, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease, effecting a radical cure.

BILLIOUS ATTACKS are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the most distressing pain, and will prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents the Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose often repeated is sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa, and a preventative of CHOLERA.

All who are Using it are giving the Unanimous Testimony in its Favor.

☞ MIX water in the mouth with the Invigorator ... swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 482 Broadway, New York. Sold also by

SOLD BY BOLLES, SMITH & CO., and FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, 118 Randolph street.

DR. G. J. LEEDS'

QUININE SUBSTITUTE,

Or, Nerve Tonic,

WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE,

Also, Yellow, Chagres and Panama Fevers as often as ... trusted by the use of this tonic. Hundreds of cases in the region is from a very celebrated Physician after thirty-five years ... professed to Hospitals and private practice in New York City, ... and has been tested in all sections of the country during the ... past six years with the most wonderful success in the ... Western and Southwestern country, where Fever and Ague ... prevail, it has accomplished the most ... cures, disarming ... well as renovating and recuperating the system already shat... tered by the use of Quinine, Arsenic, &c. Being entirely free ... from too free use of the trashy nostrums, such as are daily being ... imposed upon the unsuspecting people, and the consequent ... prostration after disease I recommend and guarantee this ... Medicine as a perfect Tonic. Unlike the Quinine and Arsenic ... mates, I would use the words of the well known Captain ... Coles, N. Munson, now of La Fayette, Indiana, and many years in the Southern and South American Coasting trade: "I would as soon think of taking Quinine without a ... rudder as without the Quinine Substitute."

Prepared by DR. G. J. LEEDS, Proprietor, 192 Maiden Lane, New York.

Benton, Robinson & Smith,

Wholesale Agents, 10 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. dec14-12m-1ap24

STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 20 State street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 149 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by J. S. S. FULLER & CO., 87 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by BOCKEE, INNIS & CO., 55 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by L. READ & CO., 91 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.

Special Notices.

☞ One of the most prevalent, and of the same time troublesome and painful diseases that attend a human frame, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth remedies ... one specific for its permanent cure; but all, without exception, have proved worthless. [2nd ed. without effect.

Ansel Gidney, April 14, 1858. JOHN T. NOTE.

C. J. Hostetter, an experienced and celebrated physician, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague. The sturdy and industrious pioneer, and hardy tenants of the West, and the universal success attending its use, have made for it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, every... where. apl1-1y-w

☞ A Word of Warning.—There ... nothing more desirable than retaining the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, Hobensack & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative under the name of "Jaynhah-H-ih-Gaudag." Its wonderful restorative properties made ... wonderfully popular, and grey and bald heads were likely to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the sum of which was not only useless but decidedly injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, while all the imitations are made of water, coloring the hair harsh, dry and flimsy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to beg, borrow or steal the original Jaynhah-H-ih-Gaudag or Hobensack's Hair Restorative, which is reliable.—[Troy Whig.

☞ Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

apl eod1 1m

☞ A Nuisance—Its Remedy.—"Follows here dye thus: beads and beards. A regiment may be encountered any fine day on Broadway, with that dead ... shoe blacking look which the hair dye gives. Nobody is deceived. A dyed beau looks like the devil, esoterically speaking. Every barber has a sign of hair-dye. The quandary of Dan Rodgers switzels still must be luminous."—[New York Tribune.

"That's a fact. You can always tell persons that use hair dye. It gives the shoe blacking tint which cannot be mistaken. We will, however, just whisper to our grey-haired friends who wish their ... Owers of Glory" as it was in youth, that Heimstreet's Restorative, acting on the natural secretions at the roots of the hair, restores (not dyes) it to pristinity in its manner and original color. Try it."—[Troy Whig.

☞ Sold everywhere. Price 50 cents a bottle.

apl eod1 1m W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, N. Y.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded ... premium medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public.

$1000 Rewards will be paid to any person that can show ... that a Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Bolts and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes, or Chests for Brokers, Jewelers, and private families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables.

HILAS C. HERRING & CO.,

251 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

Opposite City Hall, New York.

C. I. HARMON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

feb4-3m-1200

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ghevalit (at manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine their ... perfect productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de8-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, ... by the provisions of the Charter, tender personally Bank for ... the issues of this Bank will be taken by us on ... deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

B. A. TUCKER & CO.

Opticians.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT

37 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Room No. 2, (up stairs.)

The celebrated "Rock Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, acknowledged by competent judges to be the

BEST OF ALL GLASSES NOW IN USE,

For long or short-sighted persons, from 10 to 80 years of age, and for all cases where imperfect vision, cataract, and gravel eye, are for sale at 37 Clark street, Room No. 2, (up stairs).

Also, all kinds of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes kept constantly on hand.

Persons residing at a distance, requiring Spectacles, Eye-Glasses &c., can be exactly suited according to their condition of sight, by sending their age, whether by mail or express, safely and quickly, by sending correct and distinct answers to the following questions:

1st. State your age, state of health, and occupation.

2d. What kind of glasses are worn by you, if any, etc., or for looking at distant objects.

3d. State the exact number of inches you hold a book in order, with or without glasses, plainly and clearly.

The prices of our Improved Spectacles and Eye Glasses, are as follows:

Best Pebble or Crystal Glasses, in gold frame, $12, $10, and $8. Best Glasses, in silver frame, $5, $4, $3 and $2. Best Glasses in steel frame, $1, $1.50 and $1.

Excuse either of the above sums with four postage stamps for a sample glass, and you will receive by return mail, or express, if you prefer it, the quality and kind of Glasses you may desire, and the exact change.

Dr. L. E. ROSENBERG,

Practical Optician and Oculist.

mh17-1m

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Late Physician and Surgeon to the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute of Great Britain, Graduate of Edinburgh, and Licentiate throughout the United States for skill and success as an Oculist and Aurist, HAS NOW BEEN 16 YEARS in this city, and in the months, during which time he has treated with a success unparalleled in the history of the profession, HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN PATIENTS, many of whom had been totally blind for years, and others whose sight was often and severe from long continued inflammation of the lids, have been restored to sight and strength, who had been entirely blind for many years, have been restored to hearing, and many of every other class of men deaf and dumb from Infancy, have been made to hear and speak—an operation believed to have never been performed in New York previous to my Performance on the American continent. The best proof, however, of the Doctor's skill and confidence is that the names and ... of the late firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co., and others who had their business conducted in the prompt and efficient manner, will bestow their patronage upon the new concern.

THEO. SAWYER,
JOHN D. MELLEN,
JOHN O. MELLEN.

apl2 3m

Dentists' Cards.

W. H. KENNICOTT,

DENTIST,

141 LAKE STREET.

no12-1y

E. A. BOUGE, Dentist.

Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s. de8-1y

DRS. FULLER & AL-

BAUGH, DENTISTS. Office, No. 83 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Superior work promptly done at our office. Responsible guarantee for success in all cases. Call before ... where else. apl8-1-eod1

DOCTORS WARNER &

KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS, Office, North-east corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, (Up Stairs,) Room No. 7. oct2-1y

W. W. ALLPORT,

DENTIST,

Office and Residence, No. 22 Washington street.

oct30-1y

DENTISTS—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Office—No. 88 Clark Street,

Opposite the Court House.

mh24-y230-1y

Removals.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help,

No. 121 Washington street, West side of Wells st.

Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally, that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for every kind of labor. Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 2096. ap14-6w-2501

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Mason & Co., Insurance Agents,

Have removed their office to

No. 8 South Clark Street.

With more commodious business rooms, and a larger list of companies, we are now prepared to write the largest lines that may offer on

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE RISKS,

At rates corresponding with hazard. ap6 s735 1m

REMOVAL.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,

Have Removed to their New Store,

No. 20 Lake Street,

(Near the Central Depot.)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Where they will, with largely increased facilities, continue the

LEATHER

AND

Shoe Finding Business.

Their old customers and all in want of Goods in their line, may rely upon finding at their establishment, one of the largest and best assorted stocks in New York, comprising in part,

Oak Sole Leather,	Oak Upper,
Hemlock do.	Grain Upper,
French Kip,	Cordovan,
American Kip,	Russet Linings
American Calf,	Pink Linings,
French Calf,	French Morocco,
Hemlock Uppers,	French and American Kit,
Colored Toppings,	Townsend's Kit,
French Lasting,	Crimping Machines,
Lasts and Boot Trees,	

All of which they offer at the lowest prices for cash, or approved short time paper.

☞ Highest market prices paid for Hides and Calf Skins. mh31 3m eod5

REMOVAL.—On and after the 31st inst. till the completion of the new Banking House on Wells street, north of Lake street, the office of DRS. SMITH & CO., will be in the Marine Bank Building, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, entrance on the right of the vestibule. mh1 1m eod5

REMOVAL.—C. C. WALLIN & SONS desire to inform their friends and the public that they will remove their Hide and Leather Business, on the 16th of March inst. to 220 LAKE STREET, corner of Franklin, where they will be pleased to see them. Cash or ... cash," to give us a call. mh16 1y eod7

C. C. WALLIN & SONS.

Educational.

ORCHARD HILL FAMILY

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The thirteenth school year will commence the third Monday of September, and continue forty weeks without vacation, except the holidays. Board in vacation, and examination of pupils, if desired. The next quarter will commence Sept. 20. For further particulars, address MR. & MRS. D. MACK, Secretary, Miss.

Belmont, 6 miles from Boston, Mar. 24, 1859.—apl1-16t-1704

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL.—

No. 100 Monroe street, near Jefferson, Chicago.

The next term of this well known School will commence April 25th, 1859. The services of competent Assistants and Teachers for the various departments have been secured, and it is believed that, under the direction of the present School Committee, the School will prove the most worthy of liberal patronage and adequate in all demands. Classes formed in the various grades of English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages.

Both Males and Females will be received.

For further information and Circulars call at school building, Room 10 to 14, or address Rev. H. C. MILLSPAUGH, P. O. Box 1726.

REFERENCES:—Rev. J. M. Ferris and Rev. W. W. Patton, Chicago; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., South Bend, Ind.

NOTICE.—I take pleasure in recommending to my patrons Mr. H. C. Miles, who has purchased my interest in the Jefferson Street High School. From his experience in teaching and the high reputation he has attained in conduct this School, I feel confident that he will do justice to his pupils and give satisfaction to his patrons.

ap8-2m-2708 M. B. GLEASON.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—

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The Spring Term Commences April 25,

AND CONTINUES ELEVEN WEEKS. For further information apply by letter or otherwise to

Mrs. C. VAN VLECKENBURG WAITE, and
Miss ACHSAH E. WAITE, A. B., Principals.

Post Office Box 70, Chicago. ap9-1m-2577

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—The next term will commence MONDAY, April 18th, 1859. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 112 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers. ja26

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A fine Academy building has been completed, containing the necessary recitation rooms for instructors, study and lodging ... also a boarding House, near the Academy, is in process of erection.

For terms, and particulars, apply to Rev. A. T. NORTON, Lind's Block, Chicago; or to the Principal, care of Rev. A. T. NORTON.

H. M. THOMPSON, } Committee.
E. W. PATTERSON, }

Chicago, March 21, 1859. mh31-d&2t-2m

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF

Mercantile Colleges.

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Subscription good through the entire "Chain Colleges." Send for Circular. "Bryant's Mercantile College" and "Bell's Commercial College," are two different ... institutions, and have no connection with BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON. Digby V. Bell, Joint Proprietor and Associate Principal of Chicago College. Circulars and Catalogues of thirty pages furnished gratuitously on application to the institutions.

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

mh17-1m

CHEWING TOBACCO.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT

In putting up

FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

has been adopted by Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New York City. Tobacco of the Best Quality is selected, lightly wrapped in Tin Foil, and Patent Pressed.

The great advantages of this over other brands consists in the size of the package, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by being pressed solid it keeps moist and fresh, and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly deteriorates—the tobacco growing dry—and filtering the pocket to the annoyance of the consumer. The Dressing which the Fine Cut Tobacco undergoes in the process of manufacture, removes from it all gritt and impurities so objectionable in the use of Plug Tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial and judge for themselves.

For sale by Wholesale Merchants generally, and in quantities to suit purchasers, from the manufacturers. E. GOODWIN & BRO.,

ap6 s675 d&w 1m 207 & 209 Water st., New York.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

M. LEWIS begs to announce to landlords and the public that he has purchased the whole remaining interest of the retired partners of the late firm of H. KELSEY & CO., for the establishment of large EVERGREEN AND SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., and will be sold as they were brought over last.

Also, Apple Trees, After Thin, One Set Summer and Fall Pears, One to three feet high, Nursery Trees, Asparagus Roots, Bushes, etc., etc.

Orders of purchasers are requested to call and ... examine and select. Sales Yard, Lake street.

mh5-1y-2

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT

... pub ... Lead Base, White and No. 1 dry and ground in oil in France, warranted PURE in strength, fineness, body and durability. JOSEPH DE SPIRE,

... 21 Lasalle street, New York.

... Agents for Trade, Hoagland & Co., Chicago.

Partnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of JOHN T. NOTE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts with JOHN T. NOTE, at the old stand, No. 20 Market street, Chicago, and all claims against said firm will be presented to him for payment. He will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for every kind of labor. Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 2096. ap14-6w-2501

JOHN T. NOTE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of Leland & Miner, for the purpose of transacting a Packing and Commission business.

WINDSOR LELAND,
C. M. & MINER.

Chicago, Feb. 16, 1859. ap11-6t

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have by mutual consent this day dissolved the co-partnership heretofore existing between them under the name and style of John C. Garland & Co. John C. Garland is alone authorized to use the firm's name in liquidation, and to settle all debts owing to or from said firm.

JOHN C. GARLAND,
GEO. W. TREIPER.

Chicago, April 1, 1859.—ap11-6w-c786

DISSOLUTION. The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Sawyer, Mellen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The notes, bills, &c., belong to the late firm, and will be collected by A. & E. SAWYER,
JOHN O. MELLEN,
JOHN D. MELLEN.

fe23 3m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of Sawyer, Parker & Co., for the purpose of transacting a Jobbing and Commission business at the old stand of Sawyer, Mellen & Co.

A. & E. SAWYER,
Late of the firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co.
T. PARKER,
J. C. BOYINGTON,
Late Parker & Boyington.

fe23 3m

NOTICE.—We take pleasure in recommending the new firm of Sawyer, Parker & Co. as gentlemen fully entitled to the respect and confidence of the business community, and we trust for many years the friends of the late firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co., and others wishing their business conducted in the prompt and efficient manner, will bestow their patronage upon the new concern.

THEO. SAWYER,
JOHN D. MELLEN,
JOHN O. MELLEN.

fe23 3m

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DENTIST,

141 LAKE STREET.

no12-1y

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Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s. de8-1y

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oct30-1y

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Office—No. 88 Clark Street,

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mh24-y230-1y

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American Kip,	Russet Linings
American Calf,	Pink Linings,
French Calf,	French Morocco,
Hemlock Uppers,	French and American Kit,
Colored Toppings,	Townsend's Kit,
French Lasting,	Crimping Machines,
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H. M. THOMPSON, } Committee.
E. W. PATTERSON, }

Chicago, March 21, 1859. mh31-d&2t-2m

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BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

mh17-1m

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has been adopted by Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New York City. Tobacco of the Best Quality is selected, lightly wrapped in Tin Foil, and Patent Pressed.

The great advantages of this over other brands consists in the size of the package, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by being pressed solid it keeps moist and fresh, and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly deteriorates—the tobacco growing dry—and filtering the pocket to the annoyance of the consumer. The Dressing which the Fine Cut Tobacco undergoes in the process of manufacture, removes from it all gritt and impurities so objectionable in the use of Plug Tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial and judge for themselves.

For sale by Wholesale Merchants generally, and in quantities to suit purchasers, from the manufacturers. E. GOODWIN & BRO.,

ap6 s675 d&w 1m 207 & 209 Water st., New York.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

M. LEWIS begs to announce to landlords and the public that he has purchased the whole remaining interest of the retired partners of the late firm of H. KELSEY & CO., for the establishment of large EVERGREEN AND SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., and will be sold as they were brought over last.

Also, Apple Trees, After Thin, One Set Summer and Fall Pears, One to three feet high, Nursery Trees, Asparagus Roots, Bushes, etc., etc.

Orders of purchasers are requested to call and ... examine and select. Sales Yard, Lake street.

mh5-1y-2

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT

... pub ... Lead Base, White and No. 1 dry and ground in oil in France, warranted PURE in strength, fineness, body and durability. JOSEPH DE SPIRE,

... 21 Lasalle street, New York.

... Agents for Trade, Hoagland & Co., Chicago.

Undertakers.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

NO. 62 LA SALLE STREET.

... Wood, ... Metallic Cases, Coffins, Robes, Shrouds, Burial Caskets, Gloves, Scarfs, Hearses, Mourning Coaches, and Carriages, and everything pertaining to Funerals furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to, day or night.

WEBSTER & SOLOMON.

Wines and Liquors.

EXCELSIOR DISTILLERY.—

Thomas Betts,

13 Burling Slip, Cor. Water st., New York,

DISTILLER OF

Camphine, Alcohol & Turpentine,

Also, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BURNING FLUID,

Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Resin, Coal Tar, Shoe and Brush Makers' Pitch, Ship Varnish, Off Tar, and

NAVAL STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Gin, Brandy, Pure Spirits, French Spirits, New England Rum, Foreign Spirits.

[feb20 6054 6m]

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

81 - - South Water Street - - 81

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL OIL.

☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. au30-6t-1y

TO VENDERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Alcohol, Pure Spirits and Whiskies.

Parties dealing in the above articles are fully furnished by the subscriber of prooving up liberty. Packages are packed up from one to three gallons, and thus the retailer suffers no loss by leakage. Orders of the trade will be determined to have the best Alcohol and of these grades in the market. Refer to St. Louis and Chicago Dealers, to whom packages delivered from our Distilleries and Warehouse, and to Messrs. Wm. Hall & Co., Chicago, formerly agents of the Inspector, and his Certificate of Inspection branded on all packages of each brand.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

Manufacturers for

A. F. CROSKEY.

Oysters.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS

... RATON, MANN & CO.'S unrivaled ... Oysters, received daily by Express, and sold from their packing house in Baltimore, ... and for sale at their depot, No. 139 North Water street, Chicago.

Unrivaled ... and attention being paid to the preparing of these Oysters, they have attained a reputation unequaled by any other packers in the United States.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

F. M. MATOR, Agent,
No. 139 North Water street, Office Box 3927.

N. B.—The establishment will be permanent.

Undertakers.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

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... Wood, ... Metallic Cases, Coffins, Robes, Shrouds, Burial Caskets, Gloves, Scarfs, Hearses, Mourning Coaches, and Carriages, and everything pertaining to Funerals furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to, day or night.

WEBSTER & SOLOMON.

Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE Counting Room is prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the NEAT MANNER and at the *Lowest Living Prices.* Particular attention given to the printing of

BUSINESS CARDS,	LETTER HEADS,	BILL HEADS,
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In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully invited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent home by express.

THE LIGHT OF THE BLIND MAN'S HOME.

A Story or the Granite State.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

"What is it, Ann?" asked Mrs. Warren, as she came from the pantry, well laden with edibles.

"Nothing, mother, only a letter from William." The flush that bathed her face and bosom with crimson, belied her quiet reply. But Mrs. Warren was too busy to notice that, and Ann too much accustomed to conceal her emotions to continue her efforts at emulating the dead.

"Perhaps you would like to hear what he says, mother," she asked, turning her eyes from the closing words of tender affect, almost reluctantly, to look for some prosaic lines before she acted for her mother's hearing.

"Anything particular? I guess I shall have time to sit down a minnit. The men folks aint in sight yet," replied Mrs. Warren, after satisfying herself upon that point, by a protracted gaze down the quiet country road, before she dropped upon a chair to listen.

Yes, William writes that he is doing well, mother. Here, you can read it he says; and Ann read as carefully as if it had been a legal document. Hadn't she read every line from caption to close? Of course she had, and knew by instinct just where the *brothers* in the shape of, "darling Annie," "precious Annie," etc., lay, for she read on soberly, skipping without hesitation, or pause, long strings of *pearls*, which she did not choose to cast before an unappreciative married woman, who had done with love and such nonsense. She was rewarded by—

"A very *sensible* letter, Ann, very. How William improves. He always was a scholar. I feel proud of William. He means to make something in the world.

Ann smiled brightly, and the rose tint again diffused itself over her fair pale face till it glowed like a summer sky at sunset.

"High ho! father and the boys are coming," cried Mrs. Warren, as she began to bustle about. She could not lose a moment, for it was her pride and pleasure to complete all her preparations for supper, at the exact instant the "men" app

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 14, 1865.

We have had a new edition of wint—a cold, windy, cheerless day. Business has partaken of the general dullness, and rates remain in all respects the same. We quote Exchange extremely close. Gold 1¼ with very little demanded. Discounts 10 per cent. Street rates nominal at 1@2 per cent per month. Transactions limited.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 14.

The movement of Breadstuffs during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR—April 14.

	Rail.	Lake.	Can.	Ex.	Coast.	Total.
By Lake	00	00	00	00	00	00
By Canal	00	00	00	00	00	00
By Rail	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total	00	00	00	00	00	00

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—April 14.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
To Buffalo	00	00	00	00	00	00
To other ports	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total	00	00	00	00	00	00

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, M.	12,000	Flour, bbls.	00
Shingles, M.	00	Wheat, bush.	00
Wheat, bush.	00	Corn, bush.	00
Corn, bush.	00	Oats, bush.	00
Oats, bush.	00	Barley, bush.	00
Barley, bush.	00	Rye, bush.	00
Rye, bush.	00	Grass Seed, bbls.	00
Grass Seed, bbls.	00		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls.	00	Flour, bbls.	00
Wheat, bush.	4,500	Wheat, bush.	00
Corn, bush.	00	Corn, bush.	00
Oats, bush.	00	Oats, bush.	00
Barley, bush.	00	Barley, bush.	00
Rye, bush.	00	Rye, bush.	00
Grass Seed, bbls.	00	Grass Seed, bbls.	00

The Wheat market opened quiet but firm at the inside figures of yesterday's market, at which but a few sales were made. After the receipt of the New York news, however, an increased demand for No. 1 Red took place, which advanced 2@3c. Spring Wheat was in moderate demand and firm at yesterday's figures. Sales amount to about 21,000 bushels—including 9,000 bushels for delivery next week—at $1.27@1.30 for No. 1 Red, and $1.31@1.32 f. o. b. for next week; $1.15 @1.16 for No. 2 Red; 92@96c for Standard; and 82c for old receipts No. 2 Spring. The receipts of Corn were very light, and under a good demand to fill out cargoes, the market advanced 1@2c. Sales amounted to about 12,000 bushels at 67½@70½c afloat for prime Canal, and 69@70c f. o. b. for No. 1. Flour quiet. Oats and Barley dull and unchanged. Mess Pork in fair request, with sales on private terms to supply the lumber districts. Timothy Seed scarce and in good demand. Clover very dull. Hungarian Grass scarce. Pure Mushanoook potatoes in good request for seed. Freights still scarce. The propeller Pittsburgh takes Oats to Buffalo at 2c.

MILWAUKEE.—Receipts yesterday, 599 bbls flour, 989 bu wheat, 1,295 bu oats, 890 bu corn. The *Free Democrat* thus reviews the markets:

The markets were a little more active to-day, but prices are generally unchanged, save on corn, which is higher, and oats, which are lower. In Wheat there was a fair inquiry for Extra Spring, with sales of about 600 bushels at $1.34 @1.36. Extra No. 1 was more active, and we noticed sales of nearly 2,000 bushels at $1.32@1.33 in store. There were no sales of No. 1, and quotations are nominal. Offers were made to sell at $1.30 f. o. b. A couple of car loads of uninspected sold at $1.26@1.27.

REDUCTION OF NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—The Canal party in the Legislature have carried their point, and have so reduced tolls as to enable the canals to compete with the railroads in the transportation of freights. The reduction, it is calculated by the Buffalo *Commercial*, will decrease the cost of transportation between that city and tide-water as follows:

On grain, flour and articles and agricultural products not specified in the toll list, from $2.80 per ton to $1.40. On merchandise from tide-water to Buffalo from $4 per ton to 70c. On Barytes, either way, from $5.50 per ton to $2.75. On barley, beans, beer, cider, peas, rags, rye, and vinegar, from $2.10 per ton to $1.40.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Clover Seed is quoted dull at $4 and bids of $4 per bu are refused.

BOSTON MARKET.—Receipts, April 13, 10,179 bris flour; 21,400 bu corn; 600 bu oats. Demand for flour very moderate, with an advance of 25c on the superior qualities of family brands of choice extra; corn 90@93c for yellow and 90c for white; oats 59@60c for Northern and Canadian.

CINCINNATI.—Receipts, April 13, 974 bbls flour; 3,000 bu wheat; 2,820 bu corn; 5,210 bu oats; 988 bu barley. The sales were: 2,000 bbls flour at $5.50 for super, and $5.75@6.50 for extra; 900 bris whisky at 35@35½c; 45,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 5½c, and 50 kegs at 6c packed; 200 bris prime lard at 10½c; 75 bris linseed oil at 71 @72c; 300 tes yellow grease at 8½c; corn dull at 79@80c; 500 bu barley at 63@65c; 50 bu flax seed at $1.40; clover dull and nominal at $4.75 @5.00.

DETROIT, April 12.—Receipts, 507 bbls flour; 1,568 bu wheat; 826 bu corn; 322 bu oats. The *Advertiser* thus abreviates the market reports:

Flour—The market has declined we think quite 25c. A lot of 100 bbls of white winter was refused this morning, at $6.37½; and for small lots $6.50 was the figure on sales. For spring brands $5.50@5.75 is the range. Except from wagons no wheat changes hands. We were not able to learn at what figures it went at, but several loads were bought. Corn has declined 2c, several hundred bushels changing hands at the on track, and 75c in store. Oats are about 2c lower. A number of loads were taken on street to-day at 47c. The market for potatoes is rather dull; large quantities being sold from wagons. The prevailing rates appear to be 40 @50c, for good common to Mushanocks. A lot from depot sold at 45c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 15.

FREIGHTS.—Prop Pittsburgh, corn from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 3c. The *Star Terry* not was reported yesterday as engaged to Montreal, instead of the S. G. Andrews.

FLOUR.—Quiet and dull. Market still lower. Sales were: 50 bbls choice Spring Extra at $4.75; 100 bbls mixed do at $5.00@5.25.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 4,300 bu. WHEAT—Advanced 2@3c. Sales were: 200 bu choice White at $1.47 on track; 2,000 bu No. 1 Red at $1.27—to storage; 700 bu do at $1.27½—to storage; 1,000 bu do at $1.28—to storage; 2,000 bu do at $1.29—to storage, all next week at buyer's option; 1,500 bu do at $1.28—to storage; 4,000 bu do at $1.28½ f. o. b., all next week at buyer's option; 200 bu No. 2 Red at $1.25—to storage; 1,200 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.20—to storage. Closing buoyant at former—Firm. Sales were: 700 bu Standard at 93½c on track; 1,000 bu do at 93c—to storage; 1,500 bu do at 93c—2 days; 2,000 bu do at 92½c—to storage; 4,000 bu No. Spring at 85c—to storage. Closing firm.

CORN—Receipts, 9,800 bu; advanced 2@3c. Sales were: 1,000 bu canal at 70½c; 1,000 bu canal at 69½c; 2,000 bu canal at 69½c; 4,000 bu canal at 69½c; 2,000 bu canal at 69½c; 1,300 bu No. 1 at 70c f. o. b.; 700 bu do No. 1 at 69½c f. o. b.; 700 bu do at 68c f. o. b.; 700 bu do at 67c in store; 700 bu No. 1 at 68c on track; 300 bu do in bags at 68c.

OATS.—Receipts, 1,100 bu. Market inactive. Sales were: 300 bu No. 1 at 50c on track; 67 bags do at 51c on track.

RYE.—Receipts, 200 bu. Market quiet with a fair demand at 86c.

BARLEY.—Receipts, none. Market nominal at 80@70.

SEEDS.—Receipts, 8,043 lbs. Timothy scarce and in demand at $1.75@2.00. Market dull and nominal at $1.80. No demand for Clover, and market nominal at $4.75 @4.75; Hungarian Grass scarce and in demand, with retail sales at $1.60.

POTATOES.—Receipts, 200 bu. Pure Mushanocks in active demand for seed. Sales were: 200 bu pure Mushanocks at 60@65c; 100 sks do at 65c; 140 sks Pinkeyes at 75c; Mushanocks common and dull at 40@45c.

HIDES.—Receipts 127,320 lbs. Market active and firm at 9c with sales of the following quotations: Dry Flint Hides 23c; Green Salted, 8c; Green Skinned Calf, 18@17½c; Green Salted Kip, 13@10½c; Dry Salted, 20c.

HIGHWINES.—Receipts, 100 bbls. Market quiet and steadier at 35c.

ALCOHOL.—Steady per gal.

BEANS.—Dull at 85@90c.

BUTTER.—Choice Roll in good demand at 30@32c; good do 25@28c; common 18@20c.

EGGS.—In active request and advanced 1@2c. Sales were:—12 bbls at 18c; 7 bbls at 20½c; 5 bbls at at 21c.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens, 41 Spring, 75 @ 90c; Turkeys, 25 @ 30c; Ducks, 30c; Geese, 70@80c; Dressed Chickens 9 @ 9½.

RICE.—Receipts, 150 bbls. Market quiet and nominal at 10@9c.

TALLOW.—Scarce and in demand at 11c.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 97 head. Sales at Sherman's yards were:

12 head, averaging 1,200 lbs at		5.00
15 " " 1,300 "		5.00
15 " " 1,300 "		4.50
15 " " 1,300 "		4.00
15 " " 1,300 "		4.00
15 " " 1,300 "		4.00